

§ 156.6165-1

of the taxpayer. The period of such extension shall not exceed 6 months from the date for payment of such tax.

(2) *Deficiency.* The time for payment of any amount determined as a deficiency in respect of tax imposed by chapter 54 of the Code may, at the request of the taxpayer, be extended by the internal revenue officer to whom the tax is required to be paid. The extension may be for a period not to exceed 18 months from the date fixed for payment of the deficiency, as shown on the notice and demand. In exceptional cases, a further extension for a period not in excess of 12 months may be granted. No extension of time for payment of a deficiency shall be granted if the deficiency is due to negligence, to intentional disregard of rules and regulations, or to fraud with intent to evade tax.

(3) *Extension of time for filing distinguished.* The granting of an extension of time for filing a return does not operate to extend the time for the payment of the tax or any part thereof unless so specified in the extension.

(b) *Certain rules relating to extensions of time for paying income tax to apply.* The provisions of § 1.6161-1 (b), (c), and (d) of this chapter (relating to a requirement for undue hardship, to the application for extension, and to payment pursuant to an extension) shall apply to extensions of time for payment of the tax imposed by chapter 54 of the Code.

§ 156.6165-1 Bonds where time to pay tax or deficiency has been extended.

If an extension of time for payment is granted under section 6161 of the Code, the district director or the director of the service center may, if he deems it necessary, require a bond for the payment of the amount in respect to which the extension is granted in accordance with the terms of the extension. However, the bond shall not exceed double the amount with respect to which the extension is granted. For provisions relating to form of bonds, see the regulations under section 7101 of the Code contained in part 301 of title 26 (Regulations on Procedure and Administration).

26 CFR Ch. I (4-1-04 Edition)

PART 157—EXCISE TAX ON STRUCTURED SETTLEMENT FACTORING TRANSACTIONS

Subpart A—Tax on Structured Settlement Factoring Transactions

Sec.

157.5891-1T Imposition of excise tax on structured settlement factoring transactions.

Subpart B—Procedure and Administration

157.6001-1T Records, statements, and special returns.

157.6011-1T General requirement of return, statement, or list.

157.6061-1T Signing of returns and other documents.

157.6065-1T Verification of returns.

157.6071-1T Time for filing returns.

157.6081-1T Extension of time for filing the return.

157.6091-1T Place for filing returns.

157.6151-1T Time and place for paying of tax shown on returns.

157.6161-1T Extension of time for paying tax.

157.6165-1T Bonds where time to pay tax has been extended.

AUTHORITY: 26 U.S.C. 7805.

Section 157.6001T also issued under 26 U.S.C. 6001.

Section 157.6011T also issued under 26 U.S.C. 6011.

Section 157.6061T also issued under 26 U.S.C. 6061.

Section 157.6071T also issued under 26 U.S.C. 6071.

Section 157.6091T also issued under 26 U.S.C. 6091.

Section 157.6161T also issued under 26 U.S.C. 6161.

SOURCE: 68 FR 7923, Feb. 19, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Tax on Structured Settlement Factoring Transactions

§ 157.5891-1T Imposition of excise tax on structured settlement factoring transactions.

(a) *In general.* Section 5891 imposes on any person who acquires, directly or indirectly, structured settlement payment rights in a structured settlement factoring transaction a tax equal to 40 percent of the factoring discount with respect to such factoring transactions.

(b) *Exceptions for certain approved transactions—(1) In general.* The excise

tax shall not apply to a structured settlement factoring transaction if the transfer of structured settlement payment rights is approved in advance in a qualified order.

(2) *Qualified order dispositive*. A qualified order shall be treated as dispositive for purposes of this exception.

(c) *Definitions*.

(1) *Applicable state statute* means—

(i) A statute that is enacted by the state in which the payee of the structured settlement is domiciled and that provides for the entry of an order, judgment, or decree described in paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section; or

(ii) If there is no such statute, a statute that is enacted by the state in which either the party to the structured settlement (including an assignee under a qualified assignment under section 130) or the person issuing the funding asset for the structured settlement is domiciled or has its principal place of business and that provides for the entry of such an order, judgment, or decree.

(2) *Applicable state court* means, with respect to any applicable state statute, a court of the state that enacted such statute. If the payee of the structured settlement is not domiciled in the state that enacted the statute, the term also includes a court of the state in which the payee is domiciled.

(3) *Factoring discount* means an amount equal to the excess of—

(i) The aggregate undiscounted amount of structured settlement payments being acquired in the structured settlement factoring transaction; over

(ii) The total amount actually paid by the acquirer to the person from whom such structured settlement payments are acquired.

(4) *Qualified order* means a final order, judgment, or decree that—

(i) Finds that the transfer of structured settlement payment rights does not contravene any federal or state statute, or the order of any court or responsible administrative authority, and is in the best interest of the payee, taking into account the welfare and support of the payee's dependents; and

(ii) Is issued under the authority of an applicable state statute by an applicable state court, or is issued by the responsible administrative authority (if

any) which has exclusive jurisdiction over the underlying action or proceeding which was resolved by means of the structured settlement.

(5) *Responsible administrative authority* means the administrative authority that had jurisdiction over the underlying action or proceeding that was resolved by means of the structured settlement.

(6) *State* includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and any possession of the United States.

(7) *Structured settlement* means an arrangement—

(i) That is established by—

(A) Suit or agreement for the periodic payment of damages excludable from the gross income of the recipient under section 104(a)(2); or

(B) Agreement for the periodic payment of compensation under any workers' compensation law excludable from the gross income of the recipient under section 104(a)(1); and

(ii) Under which the periodic payments are—

(A) Of the character described in section 130(c)(2)(A) and (B); and

(B) Payable by a person who is a party to the suit or agreement or to the workers' compensation claim or by a person who has assumed the liability for such periodic payments under a qualified assignment in accordance with section 130.

(8) *Structured settlement factoring transaction* means a transfer of structured settlement payment rights (including portions of structured settlement payments) made for consideration by means of sale, assignment, pledge, or other form of encumbrance or alienation for consideration other than—

(i) The creation or perfection of a security interest in structured settlement payment rights under a blanket security agreement entered into with an insured depository institution in the absence of any action to redirect the structured settlement payments to such institution (or agent or successor thereof) or otherwise to enforce such blanket security interest as against the structured settlement payment rights; or

(ii) A subsequent transfer of structured settlement payment rights acquired in a structured settlement factoring transaction.

(9) *Structured settlement payment rights* means rights to receive payments under a structured settlement.

(d) *Coordination with other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code*—(1) *In general.* If the applicable requirements of sections 72, 104(a)(1), 104(a)(2), 130, and 461(h) were satisfied at the time the structured settlement involving structured settlement payment rights was entered into, the subsequent occurrence of a structured settlement factoring transaction shall not affect the application of the provisions of such sections to the parties to the structured settlement (including an assignee under a qualified assignment under section 130) in any taxable year.

(2) *No withholding of tax.* The provisions of section 3405 regarding withholding of tax shall not apply to the person making the payments in the event of a structured settlement factoring transaction.

(e) *Effective dates*—(1) *In general.* Section 5891 applies to structured settlement factoring transactions entered into on or after February 22, 2002. Section 5891(d) also applies to structured settlement factoring transactions entered into before February 22, 2002.

(2) *Transition rule.* In the case of a structured settlement factoring transaction entered into during the period beginning on February 22, 2002, and ending on July 1, 2002, no tax shall be imposed under section 5891(a) if—

(i) The structured settlement payee is domiciled in a state (or possession of the United States) that has not enacted an applicable state statute (as defined in section 5891(b)(3)); and

(ii) The person acquiring the structured settlement payment rights discloses to the structured settlement payee in advance of the structured settlement factoring transaction—

(A) The amounts and due dates of the payments to be transferred;

(B) The aggregate amount to be transferred;

(C) The consideration to be received by the structured settlement payee for the transferred payments;

(D) The discounted present value of the transferred payments (including the present value as determined in the manner described in section 7520); and

(E) The expenses required under the terms of the structured settlement factoring transaction to be paid by the structured settlement payee or deducted from the proceeds of such transaction.

Subpart B—Procedure and Administration

§ 157.6001-1T Records, statements, and special returns.

(a) *In general.* Any person subject to tax under chapter 55 (Structured Settlement Factoring Transactions) of the Internal Revenue Code (chapter 55) must keep such complete and detailed records as are sufficient to enable the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to determine accurately the amount of liability under chapter 55.

(b) *Notice by the IRS requiring returns, statements, or the keeping of records.* The IRS may require any person, by notice served upon him, to make such returns, render such statements, or keep such specific records as will enable the IRS to determine whether or not the person is liable for tax under chapter 55.

(c) *Retention of records.* The records required by this section must be kept at all times available for inspection by the IRS, and shall be retained so long as the contents thereof may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law.

§ 157.6011-1T General requirement of return, statement, or list.

Every person liable for tax under section 5891 must file a return with respect to the tax in accordance with the forms and instructions provided by the Internal Revenue Service.

§ 157.6061-1T Signing of returns and other documents.

Any return, statement, or other document required to be made with respect to a tax imposed by chapter 55 (Structured Settlement Factoring Transactions) of the Internal Revenue Code or the regulations thereunder must be signed by the person required to file the return, statement, or other